# Basic Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (With Comparative Totals for 2014)



Basic Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 (With Comparative Totals for 2014)

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Members
Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission
Los Angeles, California

#### Report on the Basic Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission (the Commission), which comprise the statement of fund net position (deficit) as of June 30, 2015 and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position (deficit), and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these basic financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these basic financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the basic financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the basic financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the basic financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Opinion

In our opinion the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Commission as of June 30, 2015, and the changes in financial position and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

On July 29, 2013 and as discussed in Note 1 to the basic financial statements, a significant change in the management of these facilities occurred when the Coliseum Commission and the University of Southern California (USC) executed the Second Amendment to the Lease and Agreement (Commission-USC Lease), which transferred to USC the responsibility for the long-term operation of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum (the Coliseum) and the Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena, and the capital renewal of the Coliseum. That substantially changed the management of the Commission's major revenue-producing capital assets and certain commitments associated with those assets. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Prior Year Comparative Information

The basic financial statements of the Commission as of June 30, 2014, and for the year then ended were audited by other auditors. These auditors expressed an unmodified opinion on those basic financial statements in their report dated October 27, 2015.

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) on pages 4 through 9 and the Required Supplementary Information on pages 30 through 31 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Watson Rice, LLP

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 25, 2016 on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Torrance, California March 25, 2016

#### Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) Year Ended June 30, 2015

As management of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission (the Coliseum Commission) and the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Association, Inc. (the Association) (hereafter collectively referred to as the Commission), we offer readers of the Commission's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Commission for the year ended June 30, 2015. The information contained in the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MDA) should be considered in conjunction with the information contained in the Commission's financial statements.

This discussion is intended to:

- Assist the reader in understanding significant financial issues
- Provide an overview of the Commission's financial activities
- Identify changes in the Commission's financial position

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- During fiscal year 2014-2015, the Commission implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions" and Statement No. 71, "Pension Transition for Contributions made subsequent to the Measurement Date – An Amendment to GASB 68". GASB 68 and 71 had a material effect on the Commission's beginning net deficit which was restated and increased by \$2.07 million to \$8.47 million from the previously reported \$6.39 million. See further discussion in Notes 1 and 6 to the basic financial statements.
- The Commission's liabilities exceeded its assets as of June 30, 2015 by \$8.09 million. The Commission had investment in capital assets at year-end of \$107,500. The unrestricted component of net deficit was \$7.43 million. See further discussion on page 7.
- The Commission's total net position (deficit), including all activities, increased by \$0.37 million as a result of operations compared with fiscal year 2013-2014.
- Total operating revenues decreased by \$0.37 million or 12.95% primarily due to the transfer of responsibility for the long-term operation of the Coliseum and Sports Arena to USC which resulted in no event revenue this year.
- Total operating expenditures decreased by \$1.28 million or 36.75% primarily due to transfer of responsibility for the long-term operation of the Coliseum and Sports Arena to USC and a reduction of legal costs from the previous year.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Commission's audited financial statements, which are comprised of the 1) basic financial statements; and 2) notes to the basic financial statements. This report also includes the required supplementary information.

The Commission's financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. It is designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Commission's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. Additional information on the Commission's significant accounting policies can be found in Note 1 on page 14 of this report.

- The Statement of Net Position (Deficit) presents information on all of the Commission's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflow of resources, and resulting net position.
   Over time, an increase or decreases in net position may serve as useful indicator of the Commission's financial position.
- The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit) present information showing how the Commission's net position (deficit) changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position (deficit) are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing or related cash flows. Thus, revenue and expenses are reported in these statements for some items that will result in cash flows in future periods.
- The Statement of Cash Flows relates to the flows of cash and cash equivalents. Consequently, only transactions that affect the Commission's cash accounts are recorded in these statements.
   A reconciliation is provided at the bottom of the Statement of Cash Flows to assist in the understanding of the difference between cash flows from operating activities and operating income or loss.

A **blended component unit** is an organization that is legally separate from the Commission, but is at the same time related to the Commission financially (i.e., the Commission is financially accountable for it) or the nature of its relationship with the Commission is so significant that its exclusion would cause the Commission's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Association, Inc. is a blended component unit of the Commission and its financial activity has been included in the Commission's financial statements.

The Commission's financial statements are located on pages 10-13 of this report. The component unit combining statement is discussed in Note 2 starting on page 18.

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the Commission's financial statements. Notes to the financial statements are on pages 14-29.

#### Other Information

In addition to the financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the Commission's net pension liability and related ratios, pension contributions and progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits and other postemployment benefits to former employees.

#### **FINANCIAL ANAYLSIS**

#### **Condensed Statement of Net Position**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial positon. As shown in the table below, the Commission's liabilities exceeded its assets by \$8.09 million at June 30, 2015.

	2015			2014		
Assets:						
Current assets	\$	869,648	\$	1,055,645		
Deferred rent receivable		543,401		260,955		
Capital assets, net of depreciation		107,500		107,500		
Total Assets	\$	1,520,549	\$	1,424,100		
Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	156,388				
Liabilities:						
Current and other liabilities	\$	819,012	\$	876,582		
Noncurrent liabilties		9,032,226		6,937,861		
Total Liabilities	\$	10,007,626	\$	7,814,443		
Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	736,302				
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$	(661,456)	\$	(1,357,281)		
Unrestricted (Deficit)		(7,430,135)		(5,033,062)		
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$	(8,091,591)	\$	(6,390,343)		

Significant changes in assets and liabilities included the following:

#### **Current Assets**

Current assets decreased by \$0.19 million, or 17.62%, from the prior year largely due to a reduction in accounts receivable of \$144,263.

#### Liabilities

Liabilities increased by \$2.19 million, or 28.07%, from the prior year primarily due to the recognition of net pension liability of \$1.23 million, as required by GASB 68 and 71. They were recognized for the first time in the current year and the prior year was not restated. The postretirement healthcare liability also increased by \$0.69 million from the prior year.

#### **Deferred Outflows of Resources / Deferred Inflows of Resources**

Under GASB 68 and 71, the Commission is required to defer the recognition of changes in investment gain/loss, actuarial assumptions and methods, and plan benefits. At June 30, 2015, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources of \$156,388 and deferred inflows of resources of \$736,302.

The Commission's total net position consists of the following two components:

#### **Net Investment in Capital Assets**

As of June 30, 2015, the Commission had \$107,500 investment in capital assets, all related to the freeway sign property. However, the long-term debt related to the video board in the amount of \$0.77 million has been netted against the capital assets.

#### **Unrestricted Net Position (Deficit)**

The Commission's total unrestricted net deficit is \$7.43 million. The deficit closely parallels the noncurrent liabilities for net pension liability, postretirement healthcare, straight-line rent accrual, and the USC line of credit which total \$7.87 million. The net deficit is expected to be covered by future USC rent revenue, except for the \$1.62 million USC line of credit and the \$1.23 million net pension liability.

#### Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (Deficit)

The following table presents condensed information showing how the Commission's net position changed during the recent fiscal year as compared with the prior fiscal year.

Table 2
Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit)
June 30, 2015 and 2014

	2015		 2014
Revenues:			 
Events	\$	-	\$ 344,050
Food and beverage		-	112,002
Rent		2,000,190	1,954,409
Administrative Services		448,745	270,359
Other		25,576	 939,724
Total revenues		2,474,511	3,620,544
Expenses:			
Events		-	136,262
Food and beverage operations		-	112,106
Rent		1,248,936	1,248,936
General operating		959,607	1,994,698
Pension expense		(261,751)	-
Losses from impairment of capital assets		-	13,172,604
Other		154,015	 549,786
Total expenses		2,100,807	17,214,392
Change in net position (deficit)		373,704	(13,593,848)

#### **Revenue Highlights**

Total revenues decreased by \$1.15 million, or 31.65%, when compared with the prior year. The most significant decreases in specific revenue sources were experienced in settlement income and insurance proceeds.

The agreement with USC requires semi-annual lease payments from USC on behalf of the Commission beginning in 2013 and, assuming the exercise of options, USC will continue making payments through 2054. During fiscal year 2015, the Commission recognized rental income from this sublease in the amount of \$2.0 million for the rent due to the State and the Video Board note. The Commission has also recorded lease revenue for \$0.30 million from USC for the Commission operating expenses. A reimbursement of expense from USC was also recorded for the \$0.15 million postretirement healthcare expenditures.

#### **Expense Highlights**

Total expenses decreased by \$15.11 million, or 87.80%, when compared with the prior year. In connection with the Commission-USC lease, the Commission wrote-down the carrying values of all of its capital assets, with the exception of the freeway sign parcel, during the prior year. General Operating costs decreased by \$1.04 million as a result of the transfer of facility operations to USC in the previous year.

#### CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### **Capital Assets**

The Commission's capital assets as of June 30, 2015 were \$107,500. Capital assets included land related to the freeway sign parcel.

#### **Debt Administration**

The Commission's liabilities for long-term debt decreased by \$614,000 or 26.82% when compared with the prior year. The decline was attributable to the reduction in the video board note payable as a result of \$696,000 in payments during the year. These decreases were partially offset by the \$95,000 increase in the USC line of credit. Included as part of the Commission-USC Lease, USC agreed to pay the video board note on a monthly basis until maturity. Specific long-term debt changes are discussed in Note 5.

The Commission does not plan to issue any new bonds or other debt instruments in the near future.

#### **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET**

#### **Economy**

The Commission's operating activities do not include taxes or fees from the general public. Accordingly, the condition of the local economy, while favorable, has little, if any impact on the Commission's revenues or expenses.

In January 2016, USC signed a contract with the National Football League (NFL) to allow the Los Angeles Rams to play their home games at the Coliseum until their new stadium in Inglewood is completed. This does not have an financial impact for the Commission as all revenue will belong to USC. At this time, it is unclear whether an additional NFL team will come to Los Angeles and want to use the Coliseum as well. The financial impact to the Commission, if any, has not yet been determined.

#### **Budget Outlook**

The Commission's fiscal year 2015-2016 budget has been approved. The budget projects a decrease in net position in the amount of \$390,000.

#### Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

Revenue is budgeted to total \$2.55 million and expenses are budgeted to total \$2.94 million.

Operating revenue for 2015-2016 is not expected to change significantly from the actual 2014-2015 revenue. Operating expenses are not expected to change significantly from the actual 2014-2015 operating expenses. As a result, management anticipates a 2015-2016 operating surplus of approximately \$250,000.

Nonoperating revenue and expenses are difficult to forecast and, accordingly, the 2015-2016 nonoperating revenue and expenses may differ significantly from the actual 2014-2015 amounts.

#### CONTACTING THE COMMISSION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general review of the Commission's finances for all those with an interest in the Commission's finances and to show the Commission's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Mr. Robert E. Osborne, Chief Administrative Officer, at <a href="mailto:rosborne@bos.lacounty.gov">rosborne@bos.lacounty.gov</a> or at Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission, 3911 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California 90037-1207.

# **Statement of Net Position (Deficit)**

June 30, 2015

(With comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources (Notes 2 and 9)		2015		2014 (1)
Current Assets	Φ.	744 400	•	004.045
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$	741,103	\$	681,945
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of				144,263
2015 \$93,828; 2014 \$147,898 Other receivables		102,113		203,004
Prepaid expenses		26,432		26,433
Total current assets		869,648		1,055,645
Noncurrent Assets				
Deferred rent receivable		543,401		260,955
Capital assets, net (Note 4)		107,500		107,500
Total assets	\$	1,520,549	\$	1,424,100
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred pension related items (Note 6)	\$	156,388	\$	-
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	1,676,937	\$	1,424,100
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position (Notes 2 and 9)				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	\$	109,773	\$	180,757
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 5)		709,240		695,825
Total current liabilities		819,013		876,582
Noncurrent Liabilities				0.740.007
Postretirement healthcare plan (Note 7)		3,149,942		2,749,387
Net pension liability (Note 6)		1,233,288		1 610 005
Straight-line rent accrual (Note 8)		1,867,022 287,907		1,618,085 281,288
Other long-term liabilities (Note 9) Long-term debt, less current portion (Note 5)		1,675,055		2,289,101
Total liabilities	\$	9,032,227	\$	7,814,443
Total habilities		0,002,227		1,011,110
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred pension related items (Note 6)	_\$	736,302	\$	-
Net Position (Deficit)				
Net investment in capital assets		(661,456)		(1,357,281)
Unrestricted deficit		(7,430,136)		(5,033,062)
Total net position (deficit)		(8,091,592)	•	(6,390,343)
Total liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and net position (deficit)	\$	1,676,937	\$	1,424,100

See Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
<sup>(1)</sup> The 2014 amounts were not restated for GASB 68.

# Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit) Year Ended June 30, 2015 (With comparative totals for year ended June 30, 2014)

		2015	2014 (1)
Operating revenues (Note 1):			
Coliseum events	\$	- \$	157,560
Sports Arena events		-	186,490
Food and beverages		-	112,002
Rent (Note 8)		2,000,190	1,954,409
Administrative services		448,745	270,359
Advertising		-	11,612
Other		12,113	134,665
Total operating revenues		2,461,048	2,827,097
Operating expenses:			
Cost of goods/service provided:			
Coliseum events		-	33,993
Sports Arena events		-	102,269
Food and beverage operations		-	112,106
Salaries and benefits (Notes 6, 7 and 8)		553,416	829,972
Rent (Note 8)		1,248,936	1,248,936
General operating expenses		15,988	84,316
Insurance		58,665	133,953
Utilities		-	57,856
Professional		302,432	384,844
Legal		29,106	503,757
Depreciation and amortization (Note 4)		=	-
Total operating expenses		2,208,543	3,492,002
Total operating expenses  Total operating gain (loss)		252,505	(664,905)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Interest income		4,704	1,687
Interest expense		(137,400)	(128,499)
Losses from write-offs and impairments of capital assets (Note 4)		(.0.,.00)	(13,172,604)
Insurance proceeds		-	235,963
Settlement income		243	540,601
Loss on disposal of equipment		d	(43,185)
Pension Expense		261,751	(10,100)
Settlement expense		(16,615)	(378,102)
Other		8,516	15,196
- <del></del>		121,199	(12,928,943)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses), net Change in net position		373,704	(13,593,848)
Net position, beginning of year, as previously reported		(6,390,343)	7,203,505
Prior-period adjustments (Note 9)		(2,074,953)	-,200,000
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	-	(8,465,296)	7,203,505
	\$	(8,091,592) \$	(6,390,343)
Net position (deficit), end of year	Ψ	(0,031,032) \$	(0,030,043)

See Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

<sup>(1)</sup> The 2014 amounts were not restated for GASB 68.

# Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended June 30, 2015 (With comparative totals for year ended June 30, 2014)

Cash Flows From Operating Activities Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers Payments to employees Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities  Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities Interest paid Payment on notes payable Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest received Cash received on settlement Cash payments on settlement Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  \$  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	2015	2014
Payments to suppliers Payments to employees Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities  Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities Interest paid Payment on notes payable Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest received Cash received on settlement Cash payments on settlement Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  \$  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	_	
Payments to employees Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities  Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities Interest paid Payment on notes payable Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest received Cash received on settlement Cash payments on settlement Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Seconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	2,672,693	\$ 1,299,683
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities  Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities Interest paid Payment on notes payable Net cash used in capital and related financing activities Interest received Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest received on settlement Cash payments on settlement Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	(1,719,491)	(3,071,449)
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities Interest paid Payment on notes payable Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest received Cash received on settlement Cash payments on settlement Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  \$  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	(152,861)	(880,546)
Interest paid Payment on notes payable Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest received Cash received on settlement Cash payments on settlement Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Seconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	800,341	(2,652,312)
Payment on notes payable Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest received Cash received on settlement Cash payments on settlement Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:		
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest received Cash received on settlement Cash payments on settlement Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  \$  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	(137,400)	(48,246)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest received Cash received on settlement Cash payments on settlement Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  \$  Reconcilitation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	(600,631)	 (682,663)
Interest received Cash received on settlement Cash payments on settlement Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	(738,031)	(730,909)
Cash received on settlement Cash payments on settlement Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:		
Cash payments on settlement Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year  Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	4,704	1,687
Insurance proceeds Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year  Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  \$  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	243	540,601
Other financing payment Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year  Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	(16,615)	(34,827)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities  Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year  Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	-	235,963
Cash Flows From Financing Activities Advances on line of credit Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	8,516	15,196
Advances on line of credit  Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year  Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities  Operating gain (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities  Bad debt expense  Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier  Depreciation and amortization  Increase in straight-line rent accrual  (Increase) decrease in:  Receivables  Prepaid expenses  Inventory  Deferred rent receivable  Increase (decrease) in:	(3,152)	 758,620
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year  Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities  Operating gain (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities  Bad debt expense  Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier  Depreciation and amortization  Increase in straight-line rent accrual  (Increase) decrease in:  Receivables  Prepaid expenses  Inventory  Deferred rent receivable  Increase (decrease) in:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year  Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year  Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	-	433,049
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	59,158	(2,191,552)
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities Operating gain (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	681,945	2,873,497
Operating gain (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities  Bad debt expense  Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier  Depreciation and amortization  Increase in straight-line rent accrual  (Increase) decrease in:  Receivables  Prepaid expenses  Inventory  Deferred rent receivable  Increase (decrease) in:	741,103	\$ 681,945
Operating gain (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities  Bad debt expense  Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier  Depreciation and amortization  Increase in straight-line rent accrual  (Increase) decrease in:  Receivables  Prepaid expenses  Inventory  Deferred rent receivable  Increase (decrease) in:		
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities  Bad debt expense  Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier  Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual  (Increase) decrease in:  Receivables  Prepaid expenses Inventory  Deferred rent receivable  Increase (decrease) in:	252,505	\$ (664,905)
Bad debt expense Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:		,
Settlement paid directly by insurance carrier Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	-	11,067
Depreciation and amortization Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	-	235,963
Increase in straight-line rent accrual (Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	-	
(Increase) decrease in: Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	248,937	248,936
Receivables Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	·	
Prepaid expenses Inventory Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	245,154	729,070
Inventory  Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	2	154,205
Deferred rent receivable Increase (decrease) in:	-	126,240
Increase (decrease) in:	(282,446)	,,
	(,	
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	336,189	(1,235,830)
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	-	(50,574)
Advance ticket sales	-	(2,004,567)
Deferred revenue	-	(201,917)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities \$	800,341	\$ (2,652,312)

(Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows (Continued) Year Ended June 30, 2015 (With comparative totals for year ended June 30, 2014)

	2015	,	2014
Supplementary Information of Noncash Transactions			
Paid-in-kind interest	\$	•	\$ 80,253
Loss on disposal of capital assets	\$	_	\$ 43,185
Impairment of capital assets	\$	-	\$ 13,172,604

See Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 1. Nature of Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of organization: The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission (the Coliseum Commission) was created pursuant to the Government Code of the State of California (the State) under a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the City of Los Angeles (the City), the County of Los Angeles (the County), and the Sixth District Agricultural Association or California Science Center (CSC), an institution of the State (hereinafter referred to as the member agencies). The Coliseum Commission has a single purpose; to provide for the ongoing maintenance and operation of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum (the Coliseum), opened in 1923, and the Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena (the Sports Arena), opened in 1959.

On July 29, 2013, a significant change in the management of these facilities occurred when the Coliseum Commission and the University of Southern California (USC) executed the Second Amendment to the Lease and Agreement (Commission-USC Lease), which transferred to USC the responsibility for the long-term operation of the Coliseum and Sports Arena and the capital renewal of the Coliseum. The Coliseum Commission deemed this action to be in the best interest of the community to ensure that the Coliseum, a national historic landmark, is upgraded and preserved for current and future generations. The Commission-USC Lease expires in 2033, or if all options are exercised, on December 31, 2054, the same date as the expiration of the Coliseum Commission's two leases with the State of California for the Coliseum and Sports Arena properties.

Following the commencement of the Commission-USC Lease, the Commission voted in September 2013 to enter into an agreement with the County Board of Supervisors Executive Office for that office to assume the administrative support functions of the Commission no later than January 1, 2014. On October 8, 2013, the Board of Supervisors of the County also approved that agreement. As of December 14, 2013, the Coliseum Commission no longer has any employees.

An amended JPA agreement was fully executed on February 26, 2014, after approval and execution by all three member agencies. This amended agreement revised the governance structure, meeting requirements and operating arrangements of the Coliseum Commission in view of the change in the level of the daily responsibilities of the Coliseum Commission as a result of the Commission-USC Lease. The amended JPA agreement changed the voting members from nine to three members. The Coliseum Commission consists of one (1) member appointed by the Mayor of the City of Los Angeles subject to confirmation by the City Council of Los Angeles; one (1) member appointed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles; and one (1) member appointed by the Governor of the State of California.

In February 1996, under the JPA, the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Association, Inc. (the Association) was established as a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation in the State of California, which is the entity that provided the food and beverage operations for the Coliseum Commission until the day-to-day activities of the food and beverage operations were transferred to USC under the Coliseum-USC lease agreement. The Association is overseen by and for the benefit of the Coliseum Commission, the results of the Association are combined with those of the Coliseum Commission (collectively, the Commission). The Association is a blended component unit in the financial statements.

A summary of the Commission's significant accounting policies is as follows:

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 1. Nature of Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial statement presentation: The financial statements of the Commission have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to government units and the Commission is accounted for as a proprietary fund. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The Commission records revenue primarily from rental income from the Commission-USC lease agreement and other charges for services to external users and reports its financial statements under guidance for special purpose entities engaged in only business-type activities. This model allows all financial information for the Commission to be reported in a single column in the basic financial statements.

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of the Commission and the Association. All material-related party balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Cash and cash equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents represent funds held in the County of Los Angeles Treasury Pool. Cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash or so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates, and have an original maturity of three months or less. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash represents balances that can be readily withdrawn without substantial notice or penalty.

Accounts receivable: Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by regularly evaluating individual customer receivables and considering a customer's financial condition and credit history and current economic conditions. An account receivable is considered past due if any portion of the receivable balance is outstanding for more than 30 days. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recorded when received.

**Prepaid expenses:** Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid expenses in the accompanying statement of net position (deficit). The majority of the Commission's prepaid expenses are related to legal fees.

**Food inventories:** Food inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost being determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Management periodically reviews for slow-moving and/or obsolete inventories. Under the Commission-USC lease, the Commission sold the food inventories to USC.

**Capital assets:** Capital assets are stated at cost or at the estimated fair value at the date of contribution, if contributed.

Depreciation is computed on the straight-line basis to the nearest whole month, starting in the year of acquisition, over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, ranging from three to 10 years for equipment and 20 years for building improvements and structures. Maintenance and repair costs are expensed when incurred. Upon sale or other disposition, any gain or loss is included in income.

**Straight-line rent accrual:** Rent expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease with the State. Amounts recorded as expense over amounts paid are recorded as straight-line rent accrual in the statement of net position (deficit).

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 1. Nature of Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

**Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources:** Pursuant to GASB 63 "Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position", and GASB 65 "Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities", the Commission recognizes deferred outflows of resources and/or deferred inflows of resources in the statement of net position.

In addition to assets, the financial statements report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditures) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time, except for pension related deferred inflows of resources, which will be recognized as a credit to expense.

Specific disclosures of items representing deferred outflows and inflows of resources appear in Note 6.

**Net position (deficit):** Net position (deficit) represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances on notes payable that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use, either through legislation adopted by the Commission or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Restricted resources are used first to fund applicable appropriations.

As of June 30, 2015, the Commission has a net deficit of \$8.09 million. The deficit balance is primarily from noncurrent liabilities for the postretirement healthcare plan, net pension liability, straight line rent accrual, the video board note payable, the USC line of credit, and the liability related to the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (IATSE). Under the Commission-USC Lease, USC will pay the postretirement healthcare plan liabilities, the rent liabilities, and the video board liabilities over time, but the \$1.23 million net pension liability, the \$1.62 million USC line of credit and the \$0.281 million accounts payable liability of the IATSE payments will remain the responsibility of the Commission.

Operating revenues and operating expenses: Operating revenues include gross receipts from rent due from its only tenant, USC, which is comprised of a fixed monthly operating allowance, and amounts equal to the Commission's payment obligations for: 1) retiree healthcare; 2) rent to the State; and 3) a lease agreement with Kinetic Leasing. Operating expenses represent the direct and indirect costs for the operations of the Commission during the year. Revenues and expenses outside the normal course of operations are recorded as nonoperating revenues and expenses in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position (deficit). Nonoperating revenues and expenses consist primarily of interest income, interest expense and pension expense.

**Taxation:** As a joint powers authority, the Commission is not subject to income or franchise taxation by federal or state authorities. The Association is recognized by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as a taxexempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 1. Nature of Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

**Use of estimates:** The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates and assumptions made by management include, but are not limited to, contingent assets and liabilities, allowance for uncollectible receivables, inventory reserves and the recoverability of the carrying value of long-lived assets.

Pronouncement issued and implemented during the year ended June 30, 2015: GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, issued in June 2012, improves accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions. It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for pensions that is provided by other entities. This statement results from a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for pensions with regard to providing decision-useful information, supporting assessments of accountability and inter-period equity, and creating additional transparency. This statement requires the liability of employers and non-employer contributing entities to employees for defined benefit pensions (net pension liability) to be measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided through the pension plan to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service (total pension liability), less the amount of the pension plan's fiduciary net position. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. See Note 6 for additional information.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Commission implemented GASB Statement No. 69, *Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations*. This Statement is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2013. This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards related to government combinations and disposals of government operations. As used in this Statement, the term government combinations include a variety of transactions referred to as mergers, acquisitions, and transfers of operations. Implementation of the GASB Statement No. 69 did not have an impact on the Commission's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Commission implemented GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*. This Statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2014. The objective of this Statement is to address an issue regarding application of the transition of GASB Statement No. 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. The issue relates to amounts associated with contributions, if any, made by a state or local government employer or non-employer contributing entity to a defined benefit pension plan after the measurement date of the government's beginning net pension liability. This statement will eliminate the source of potential significant understatement of restated beginning net position and expense in the first year of implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 in the accrual-basis financial statements of employers and non-employer contributing entities. Implementation of the GASB Statement No. 71 did not have an impact on the Commission's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

## **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

# Note 2. Component Units of the Commission

The following is the condensed combining detail for the statement of net position (deficit) as of June 30, 2015:

	Coliseum			
	Commission	Association	Eliminations	Combined
Current assets	\$ 725,680	\$ 143,968	3 \$ -	\$ 869,648
Deferred rent receivable	543,401			543,401
Capital assets	107,500			107,500
Total assets	1,376,581	143,968		1,520,549
Deferred Outflows of Resources	156,388			156,388
Current liabilities	819,013			819,013
Long-term liabilities	8,213,214			8,213,214
Total liabilities	9,032,227			9,032,227
Deferred Inflows of Resources	736,302		-	736,302
Net investment in capital assets	(661,456)			(661,456)
Unrestricted net position	(7,574,105)	143,969	9 -	(7,430,136)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (8,235,561)	\$ 143,969	9 \$ -	\$ (8,091,592)

The following is the condensed combining detail for the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position (deficit) for the year ended June 30, 2015:

	Coliseum					
	Commission	As	sociation	Eliminations		Combined
Operating revenues:						
Rental revenue from related party	\$ 2,000,190	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 2,000,190
Other income	459,840		1,018		-	460,858
Total operating revenues	2,460,030		1,018		-	2,461,048
Operating expenses:						
Other operating expenses	950,153		9,454		-	959,607
Rental expense to related party	1,248,936		-		-	1,248,936
Total operating expenses	2,199,089		9,454		-	2,208,543
Operating gain (loss)	260,941		(8,436)		-	252,505
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):						
Other nonoperating expenses	120,150		1,049	(1	-	121,199
Total nonoperating						
expenses	120,150		1,049		-	121,199
Change in net position	381,091		(7,387)		-	373,704
Beginning net position	(8,616,652)		151,356		-	(8,465,296)
Ending net position (deficit)	\$ (8,235,561)	\$	143,969	\$	-	\$ (8,091,592)

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 2. Component Units of the Commission (Continued)

The following is the condensed combining detail for the statement of cash flows for the year ended June 30, 2015:

	(	Coliseum				
	Commission		Association		Combined	
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$	812,094	\$	(11,753)	\$	800,341
Net cash used in capital financing activities		(738,031)		-		(738,031)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities		(3,152)		-		(3,152)
Net cash provided by debt financing		-		-		-
Beginning cash and cash equivalents balances		526,645		155,300		681,945
Ending cash and cash equivalents balances	\$	597,556	\$	143,547	\$	741,103

#### Note 3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of June 30, 2015, \$741,103 was invested in the County of Los Angeles Investment Pool. In accordance with the California Government Code, cash balances of the Coliseum Commission are deposited with and pooled and invested by the Los Angeles County Treasurer for the purpose of increasing interest earnings through investment activities. Interest earned on pooled investments is deposited to participating funds based upon each fund's average daily balance during the allocation period.

Statutes authorize the County of Los Angeles to invest pooled investments in obligations of the United States Treasury, federal agencies, municipalities, commercial paper rated A-1 by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or P-1 by Moody's Investors Services, bankers' acceptances, negotiable certificates of deposits, floating rate notes, repurchase agreements, and reverse repurchase agreements.

See the County of Los Angeles' audit of the Los Angeles County Treasury for the year ended June 30, 2015 at <a href="http://file.lacounty.gov/bc/q1 2015/cms1 223020.pdf">http://file.lacounty.gov/bc/q1 2015/cms1 223020.pdf</a> for disclosures related to cash and investments and the related interest rate risk, credit rate risk, custodial risk, and concentration risk.

#### Note 4. Capital Assets

The only asset remaining is the parcel of land related to the freeway sign located at 3843 S. Grand Avenue. This parcel of land is being used as collateral for a line of credit with USC (see Note 5).

	Jı	ıly 1, 2014	Addi	tions	Impa	irment	Disp	osals	Jun	e 30, 2015
Nondepreciable:										
Land—parking lots and										
freeway sign	\$	107,500	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	107,500
Total	\$	107,500	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	107,500

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 5. Long-Term Debt

**USC line of credit:** In March 2013, the Commission executed an agreement with USC providing a line of credit for \$1.5 million secured by the Commission's real property, the freeway sign located at 3843 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The outstanding balance bears an interest rate of 6 percent per annum and originally was due on May 16, 2014. However, as part of the Commission-USC Lease, the agreement was amended to extend the maturity date to July 29, 2023.

Video board note payable: The Commission purchased a video board for the Coliseum Commission for approximately \$5.7 million during the year ended June 30, 2011. The Commission paid \$2.28 million in cash on the purchase and financed the remaining balance of \$3.42 million. Monthly payments of \$59,812 commenced in August 2011. The note bears interest at 1.9 percent per annum and is due over five years. In connection with the Commission-USC Lease, USC agreed to pay the note, on a monthly basis, directly to the lender on behalf of the Commission until its maturity.

Current year activity of long-term debt during the fiscal year ended June 30 is as follows:

			Non-Cash		
	July 1, 2014	Additions	Additions (Deduction)	Payments	June 30, 2015
Long-term debt: USC line of credit Video board	\$ 1,520,145 1,464,781	\$ - 	\$ 95,194 -	\$ - (695,825)	\$ 1,615,339 768,956
Total long-term debt	\$ 2,984,926	\$ -	\$ 95,194	\$ (695,825)	\$ 2,384,295

Future minimum payments under the agreements at June 30, 2015 are as follows:

					Total
	Principal		Interest		Payments
\$	709 240	\$	8 504	\$	717,744
Ψ	59,716	Ψ	95	Ψ	59,811
	-		-		-
	-		=		-
	-		-		•
	1,615,339		-		1,615,339
\$	2,384,295	\$	8,599	\$	2,392,894
	\$	\$ 709,240 59,716 - - - 1,615,339	\$ 709,240 \$ 59,716 1,615,339	\$ 709,240 \$ 8,504 59,716 95   1,615,339 -	\$ 709,240 \$ 8,504 \$ 59,716 95

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 6. Retirement Pension Plan

#### Plan Description

The Commission's former employees were eligible to participate in the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) Miscellaneous Plan, a cost sharing multiple employer pension plan. CalPERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for various local and state governmental agencies within the State of California. Benefit provisions and other requirements are established by State statute and by employer contract with CalPERS. The Commission selects optional benefit provisions from the benefit menu by contract with CalPERS and adopts those benefits through local ordinance. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions, and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website at www.calpers.ca.gov.

Substantially all permanent Commission employees were eligible to participate in the Plan. Benefits vest after five years of service. Commission employees may retire at or after age 50 with five years of credited service and are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life. The Plan is based on a 2.5 percent at age 55 formula allowing employees retiring at age 55 with a minimum of five years of service to receive a benefit of 2.5 percent of their yearly salary (based on the average of the highest 36 consecutive months of service) multiplied by their number of years of service. Employees who retire earlier than age 55 receive less than 2.5 percent for each year of service. The Plan also provides death benefits. These benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by state statute.

#### **Contributions**

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Commission's actuarial determined contributions were \$0.

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employees be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in rate. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by public employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2015, the Commission reported a liability of \$1.23 million for its proportionate share of the net pension liability in accordance with the parameters of GASB 68 and 71. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013, projected forward to the measurement date taking into account any significant changes between the valuation date and the measurement date. At June 30, 2014, the Commission's proportionate share was 0.01982%.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Commission recognized pension expense of negative \$261,751. Pension expense represents the change in the net pension liability during the measurement period, adjusted for actual contributions and the deferred recognition of changes in investment gain/loss, actuarial gain/loss, actuarial assumptions or methods, and plan benefits. At June 30, 2015, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (in thousands):

# **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

# Note 6. Retirement Pension Plan (Continued)

	Out	eferred tflows of sources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings Changes in proportion and differences between	\$	-	\$	(736,302)	
County contributions and proportionate share of contributions Contributions made subsequent to measurement date		156,388			
TOTAL	\$	156,388	\$_	(736,302)	

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources above represent the unamortized portion of changes to net pension liability to be recognized in future periods in a systematic and rational manner in accordance with GASB 68.

Amounts currently reported as deferred inflows and outflows of resources, other than contributions related to pension, will be recognized in pension expense as follows (in thousands):

	Deferred					
	(Infl	ows)/Outflows				
	•	Resources				
Year Ended June 30:						
2016	\$	(128,223)				
2017		(139,394)				
2018		(184,074)				
2019		-				
2020		-				
Thereafter		-				

# **Actuarial Assumptions**

Valuation Timing Measurement Date	June 30, 2013 rolled forward to June 30, 2014 June 30, 2014
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.75%
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation
Projected salary increase	Varies depending on age, service, and type of employment
Discount Rate	7.50% as of June 30, 2013
	Net of pension plan, investment and administrative expense, including inflation
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	Contract COLA up to 2.75% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance Floor on Purchasing Power applies, 2.75%
	thereafter
Mortality Rate Table	Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds. The
,	table includes 20 years of mortality improvements using
	Society of Actuaries Scale BB.
Experience Study	Covers the fiscal years 1997 to 2011, including updates to salary increase, mortality and retirement rates.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 6. Retirement Pension Plan (Continued)

#### **Discount Rate**

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (7.50%, net of all expenses) was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Such cash flows were developed assuming that both members and employers will make their required contributions on time and as scheduled in all future years. Using historical returns of all funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short term (first 10 years) and the long term (11-60 years) using a building block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short term and long term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits of cash flows as the one calculated using both the short term and long term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and rounded to the nearest one quarter of one percent.

The table below reflects the long term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation.

		Real Return	Real Returns
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Years 1 – 10 <sup>(1)</sup>	Years 11+ <sup>(2)</sup>
Global Equity	47.0%	5.25%	5.71%
Fixed Income	19.0%	0.99%	2.43%
Inflation sensitive	6.0%	0.45%	3.36%
Private Equity	12.0%	6.83%	6.95%
Real Estate	11.0%	4.50%	5.13%
Infrastructure and Forestland	3.0%	4.50%	5.09%
Liquidity	2.0%	-0.55%	-1.05%

- (1) An expected inflation rate of 2.5% used for this period
- (2) An expected inflation rate of 2.5% used for this period

# Sensitivity of the Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following represents the Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.50%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.50%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.50%)		Discount Rate (7.50%)			1% Increase (8.50%)	
Net Pension Liability/(Asset)		2,818,966	\$		\$	(82,675)	

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 6. Retirement Pension Plan (Continued)

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about CalPERS fiduciary net position as of June 30, 2015 is available in a separately issued CalPERS financial report, which can be found at <a href="https://www.calpers.ca.gov">www.calpers.ca.gov</a>.

#### Note 7. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Plan description: The Commission administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the Retiree Health Plan). The plan provides lifetime healthcare insurance for retirees and their spouses through the Commission's group health insurance plan, which covers both active and retired members. To become eligible to retire, an employee must have been 50 years of age or higher with five or more years vested in CalPERS (see Note 6). The Retiree Health Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report. As of July 29, 2013, all active employees were removed from the plan, and the obligation for payment of all premiums for all retired participants was transferred to USC. In connection with the Commission-USC Lease, the Commission still pays premiums but is reimbursed by USC.

Retirees can choose among several options: PPO, HMO or EPO. All options permit Medicare supplement plans for those members eligible for Medicare. Health plans offered, covered benefits, monthly rates and co-payments are determined by the CalPERS Board, which reviews health plan contracts annually. The following HMO and PPO plans were available during fiscal years 2011 to 2015:

- Basic HMO Plans (Blue Shield Access+, Blue Shield Net Value or Kaiser Permanente).
- Basic PPO Plans (PERS Select, PERS Choice and PERSCare).

The costs of these medical plans are shared by the Commission and the retiree.

**Funding policy:** The Commission pays the costs of these medical plans as they are incurred. As of June 30, 2015, no trust or retirement fund was established or maintained to secure the employer's share of this postemployment benefit. Effective February 2012, the Commission established contribution rates of 78 percent for employer and 22 percent for employee. Prior to this, the employer/employee contribution rates varied slightly depending upon the specific plan chosen by the retiree. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Commission contributed \$150,564 to the plan.

Annual OPEB cost and net OPEB obligation: The Commission's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the employer. The Commission has elected to calculate the ARC and related information using the alternative measurement method permitted by GASB Statement No. 45 for employers in plans with fewer than 100 total plan members. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed 15 years.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 7. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (Continued)

The following table shows the components of the Commission's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Commission's net OPEB obligation to the Retiree Health Plan:

		June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	
Calculation of Interest on Net OPEB Obligation: Net OPEB obligation at end of prior year Employer's investment rate of return Interest on net OPEB obligation		2,749,387 4.50% 123,722	\$ 2,352,201 4.50% 105,849	
Calculation of Annual OPEB Cost: ARC Interest on net OPEB obligation Annual OPEB cost		427,397 123,722 551,119	\$ 427,397 105,849 533,246	
Calculation of Net OPEB Obligation: Net OPEB obligation at beginning of year Annual OPEB cost Less actual employer contributions Net OPEB obligation at end of year		2,749,387 551,119 (150,564) 3,149,942	\$ 2,352,201 533,246 (136,060) 2,749,387	

The Commission's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual	Percentage of	Net
	OPEB	Annual OPEB	OPEB
	Cost	Cost Contributed	Obligation
June 30, 2013	849,829	14.50%	2,352,201
June 30, 2014	533,246	25.51%	2,749,387
June 30, 2015	551,119	27.32%	3,149,942

**Funded status and funding progress:** As of June 30, 2015, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$4,590,043, all of which was unfunded. Because all employees were transferred to USC, there is no longer any covered payroll.

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the ARCs of the employer are subject to continual revision, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 7. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (Continued)

**Methods and assumptions:** Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The following simplifying assumptions were made:

**Retirement age:** The plan covers only those currently retired. The Commission no longer has any active employees.

Marital status: Marital status of members at the calculation date was assumed to continue throughout retirement.

Mortality: Life expectancies were based on the Group Annuity Mortality Table, Combined Rates.

Turnover: None was assumed.

**Healthcare cost trend rate:** The expected rate of increase in healthcare insurance premiums was based on projections of the Office of the Actuary at the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. A rate of 10 percent initially, reduced to an ultimate rate of 5 percent after 10 years, was used.

**Health insurance premiums:** 2014 health insurance premiums for retirees were used as the basis for calculation of the present value of total benefits to be paid.

Inflation rate: No inflation assumption was made.

Payroll growth rate: No long-term payroll growth assumption was made.

Based on the expected returns of the Commission's short-term investment portfolio, a discount rate of 4.5 percent was used. In addition, a projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis over 15 years.

#### Note 8. Leases

Leases: The Coliseum and Sports Arena ground leases were extended by the Commission on September 3, 2003 to continue through December 31, 2054. The rental terms for the extended leases were agreed to by the Commission and State on February 13, 2008. The aggregate annual rent is \$1,000,000, beginning January 1, 2008 and ending December 31, 2015, and \$1,300,000, beginning January 1, 2016 and ending December 31, 2054, with the annual amount beginning January 1, 2017 to be adjusted according to the U.S. Consumer Price Index. In addition to the annual base rents, the Commission must pay to the State a portion of any revenue received for naming rights of the Coliseum and the Sports Arena in the amounts of 3.125 percent and 1.875 percent, respectively. The naming rights provision of the agreement also applies to the Commission-USC lease. For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Commission did not receive any revenue related to naming rights of the Coliseum or the Sports Arena.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

Note 8. Leases (Continued)

Future minimum payments under these agreements at June 30, 2015 are as follows:

Years Ending June 30,	Amount		
2016	\$	1,150,000	
2017		1,300,000	
2018		1,300,000	
2019		1,300,000	
2020		1,300,000	
2021-2025		6,500,000	
2026-2030		6,500,000	
2031-2035		6,500,000	
2036-2040		6,500,000	
2041-2045		6,500,000	
2046-2050		6,500,000	
2051-2054		5,850,000	
	\$	51,200,000	

Rent expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Amounts expensed in excess of amounts paid are recorded as straight-line rent accrual liability. Rent expense for the year ended June 30, 2015 was \$1,248,936, which is related to the Coliseum and Sports Arena rent expense. As a result, the Commission has recorded straight-line rent accrual liability of \$1,867,022 as of June 30, 2015.

Sublease with primary tenant: The Commission has a sublease agreement with USC (the Commission-USC lease) for the use of the Coliseum and Sports Arena. On July 25, 2013, the Commission and USC executed an amended and restated sublease that transferred the operations and all associated assets of both the Coliseum and the Sports Arena to USC on July 29, 2013 through at least July 29, 2033, with options for USC to extend through December 31, 2054 (the date that the current lease with the State of California expires). The sublease also provides USC with full control of the property located at 3843 S. Grand Avenue (the Freeway Sign). In addition, USC has obtained first rights to negotiate with the State of California to extend the sublease beyond December 31, 2054. In return, USC is required to make specific capital improvements to the Coliseum, which are estimated to cost in excess of \$70 million, to be completed before the Centennial Anniversary of the Coliseum in 2021-2023. USC also has the right to terminate the sublease with respect to the Sports Arena at any time after three years after the commencement of the amended and restated sublease agreement.

Additional terms of the Commission-USC Lease require USC to: (1) offer a minimum of six months employment to current Commission employees; (2) make future rent payments to the State on behalf of the Commission; (3) make future monthly payments on the \$2.1 million note payable with Kinetic Leasing for the video board on behalf of the Commission; (4) reimburse the Commission for retiree healthcare premiums (estimated \$25,000 per month); (5) pay \$300,000 for recent sound system upgrades (in three annual \$100,000 installments); (6) relieve the Commission of the \$471,830 liability to USC for self-funded capital improvements on the Coliseum; (7) extend the term on the Coliseum Note Payable to USC (see Notes 5 and 8); and (8) provide the Commission with a monthly allowance for the Commission's general operating expenses.

# **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 8. Leases (Continued)

The total monthly allowance, including a trademark royalty of \$1,667, was set at \$25,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015; however, future amounts will be determined based on annual budget deliberations with USC. The Commission would also participate in profit sharing should USC's operation of these facilities become profitable based upon a specific formula as defined in the amended and restated sublease agreement.

#### Note 9. Prior-Period Adjustments

The net position beginning balance was restated by \$2,074,953 due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27. The restatement also recognized the Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the retirement plan. The deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions were also recognized from this restatement.

#### Note 10. Commitments and Contingencies

Collective bargaining agreements: The Coliseum Commission had two collective bargaining agreements (CBA), and the Association had one CBA. The Coliseum Commission CBAs were with IATSE Local 33 and Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 1877. The IATSE CBA covered employees who performed load-in, setting, striking, load-out operating and preventive maintenance duties in connection with performance-related equipment for those events presented or otherwise sponsored and produced by the Commission or tenants. The IATSE CBA expired on July 28, 2013. The SEIU CBA was effective January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013, and was automatically terminated upon management transfer of the facilities to USC on July 28, 2013. The SEIU CBA covers employees who performed janitorial services. The Association CBA with the Unite Here Local 11 union was extended through June 30, 2013 and continued on a month-to-month basis until July 28, 2013, at which time it was terminated. The CBA with Unite Here covered most food service employees.

On October 30, 2013, the Commission received a claim letter from the IATSE Pension Trust alleging that the Coliseum Commission/Association has incurred a pension trust fund withdrawal liability of \$378,102. The balance of the accrued liability for \$287,907 has been recorded in other long term liabilities in the statement of net position (deficit).

The Commission is exposed to claims encountered in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, the resolution of these matters, except as discussed above, will be covered by insurance and/or will not have a material adverse effect on the Commission's net position or results of operations.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

#### Note 11. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through March 25, 2016, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

#### Sports Arena Redevelopment Project

On May 28, 2015, the Coliseum Commission approved recommendations for consideration of a proposed agreement between the Coliseum Commission and the Los Angeles Football Club. The proposal would result in the demolition of the Sports Arena and development of a new Soccer Stadium on the land. On September 17, 2015, the Commission approved the project agreement. The financial impact to the Coliseum Commission is not determinable at the date of this report.

# Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission Required Supplementary Information

# Schedule of Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Year Ended June 30, 2015

810	06/30/2014
Pension Plan's fiduciary net postion as a percentage of total pension liability	89.68%
Commission's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$1,233,288
Commission's proportionate share as percentage of the collective net pension	0.01982%
Covered Employee Payroll (1)	\$0
Commission's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	NA

# Schedule of Commission's Contributions Year Ended June 30, 2015

Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC)	\$ 14,851
Less: Contributions in relation to the ADC	14,851
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ .
Covered Employee Payroll (1)	0
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	NA

2015

<sup>(1)</sup> The Commission no longer has any employees.

Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Funding Progress for Retirement Healthcare
Year Ended June 30, 2015

Actuarial Valuation Date	Val	uarial ue of sets	Lia	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL), Simplified Entry Age		Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL Perce Cove Pay	ent of ered	
June 30, 2013 June 30, 2014 June 30, 2015	\$	-	\$	5,906,492 4,590,043 4,590,043	\$	5,906,492 4,590,043 4,590,043	0% 0% 0%	\$ 1,567,536 NA NA	377 N	A	

The schedule of funding progress presents multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of the plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits. The Commission obtains an actuarial valuation on an annual basis.





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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Members Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission Los Angeles, California

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the basic financial statements of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission (the Commission) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 25, 2016.

#### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the basic financial statements, we considered the Commission's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the basic financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the basic financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Commission's basic financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of the basic financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

## Restriction on Use

This report is intended for the information and use of the Members of the Commission, management and others within the Commission, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Torrance, CA March 25, 2016

BCA Wastson Rice, LLP